

### **AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

**Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 22 as follows:**

The solvent may be either aqueous or non-aqueous and, in addition to water, polar organic solvents (propylene carbonate, dimethyl carbonate, 2-ethoxyethanol, 2-methoxymethanol ~~2-methoxyethanol~~, isopropyl alcohol, N-methylpyrrolidone, dimethylacetamide, dimethylformamide, acetonitrile, butyronitrile, glutaronitrile, dimethoxyethane,  $\gamma$ -butyrolactone, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, etc.) can be mentioned as examples. In addition, if an aqueous solvent is used, of the above-described non-aqueous solvents, solvents compatible with water can be used by dissolving them in the aqueous solvent so that solidification at 0°C or less can be prevented and the ion conductor can be used at a low temperature.

**Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 6 as follows:**

As examples of dihaloformate compounds in the organic solution (A), aliphatic diols (1,3-propanediol, 1,4-butanediol, 1,6-hexanediol, 1,8-octanediol, etc.) wherein all of the hydroxyl groups are chloroformated by way of phosgenation; bivalent phenols having two hydroxyl groups in one, two or more aromatic rings (for example, of recorcin (i.e., 1, 3-dihydroxybenzene) or hydroquinone (i.e., 1, 4-dihydroxybenzend))), wherein all of the hydroxyl groups are chloroformated by a way of phosgenation can be mentioned.

**Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 36, line 1 as follows:**

Next, the breadths and lengths of one hundred particles of the inorganic compound were measured based on the image obtained from the transmission electron microscopy, and their

arithmetic average value was considered as the average particle diameter. In the fine particles of the organic polymer (silica/polyamide), it was observed that silica, which was found to be sphere-shaped and about 10 nm reticulately (i.e., three-dimensionally), formed a network and was finely dispersed in polyamide. In the fine particles of the organic polymer (aluminum oxide/polyamide), it was observed that aluminum oxide, which was found to have a tabular form about 10 nm stratiformly (i.e., two-dimensionally), formed a network and was finely dispersed in fine particles of the polyamide. On the other hand, in the fine particles of the organic polymer (zirconium oxide/polyamide), each of the particles of zirconium oxide was about 150 nm and was independently dispersed.